white ruler, nor would our country have tol

erated such menace from any tovernment in the world. Here was indignty, not only to the Black Bepublic, with its population of eight hundred thousand, but to the African

race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering

on the coast, keeping that insufed people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk salling in the air, and

This heartless, cruel proceedings found a victim among-our white fellow-citizens. An excellent merchant of Connection, praised by

all who knew him, was plunged into prison by

Bacz, where he was immured because it was leared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged

with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom finds constant favor with him and is part of the military ring immediately about him. That such an outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black.

I confess my trials, as I was called to wit-

ness these things. Always a supporter of the administration, and slocerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early oppo-

sition to the treaty of annexation was reserv

ed, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused, and then began the anger of the

President and of his rings, military and sen atorial. Devoted to the African race, I leit for them, besides being humbled, that the great Republic, acting through its President,

great reputation, acting through its Freshent, could set such an example, where the national constitution, international law and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race which was accompilated by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law declaring the roughly of nations.

ional law, declaring the equality of nations

ilonal law, declaring the equality of nations, as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men.

This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the "antecedents" of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon bis "heartfelt sympathies." Nor can it be forgotten that shortly atterward, on the return of the commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Devices the colored orstor secondish.

rick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in elequence, was thrust

away from the company of the commissioners at the common table of the mail packet on the Potomac, almost within eight of the Executive

Mansion, simply on account of his color; bu

the President, at whose invitation he had joined the commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned commissioners at

entertaining the returned commissioners at dinners carefully omlitted Mr. Dougiass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity.

Other things might be mentioned, showing the sympathies of the President; but I cannot forget the civil rights bill, which is the capstone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his St. Domingo scheme, full of wrongs to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long

wrongs to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debate; but there was no word of "heartielt sympathy" from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance this cause, where he syolded the question by declaring himself in force of the averaging of

those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled," leaving it unpertain whether colored people are justly entitled to the rights

secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assalled by an impracticable Democrat as friendly to this bill; but nobody has lisped against

President Grant on this account.

Among "antecedents," I deem it my duty

mention the little capacity or industry

the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effor

and earnest will, even without the lobbying

so freely given to the St. Domingo scheme, would have averted those Ku-Kiux outrages

which we deplore, so that there would have

After violating the constitution and interna-tional law to insult the clack Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was

not in condition to rebuke law-breakers.

II. Passing from "antecedents," I come now to the "present position" of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greelay.

Each was nominated by a Republican con

vention, one at Cincinnail and the other at Philadelphia, so that in this respect they may seem to be ou an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincin-

nati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, with

out previous organization, came together vol-untarily for the sake of reform and purity in the government; while, on the other hand, the convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influ-

ence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, being the person

al government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gitts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and law, with general unitness and indignity to the colored race—all of which is so unrepublican as to make its sup-

gard of constitution at two, was general fitness and indignity to the colored race—all of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible for true Republicans. Therefore, the convention at Philadelphia, though cailing itself Republican, was less Republican in reality than that at Cincinnati.

The two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of the equal rights it states and claims: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persual

all of whatever nativity, race, color or persua sion, religious or political." In other respect the platform of Cincinnati is the most Repub

ican, inasmuch as it sets itself against thos unrepublican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity. From the two nominations and two plat

from the two hominations and two piat-forms I come to the supporters of the candi-dates; and here I look, first, at those immedi-ately about them; and, secondly, at the popu-lar support behind.

Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters, in all parts of the country, devot-ed and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reference and purity in government, on

for reform and purity in government, or

whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion— being a contrast in character to those Rings which play such a part in the present Adminis-tration. The country knows too well the Mil-itary Ring, the Senatorial Ring, and the Cus-tomhouse Ring, through which the President

cts. Such supporters are a very poor recom

Looking at the popular support behind, th

advantage is still with Horace Greeley. Presi-dent Grant has at his back the diversified army of office-holders, drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising

him are by office-holders and memoers of rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwit

ling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party which comes forward to unite in the Liberal move-

ment. Democrats in Joining Horace Greeley have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, ex-

ept that he was rewarded at once with high of

cept that he was rewarded at once with high of-fice. The change is open. Adopting the Republi-can platform which places the equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guaran-tees, and at the same time accepting the nomi-

mendation.

e lives there is no shadow of suspicion

ot in condition to rebuke law-breakers.

eady to swoop upon his prey.

n white or black.

VICTORY

NORTH CAROLINA REDEEMED

THE GRANT CREW DEFEATED.

TRIUMPHANT ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

HEAVY GAINS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The Democrats Carry Six Congressional Districts.

A MAJORITY OF FORTY ON JOINT BALLOT.

"Arouse Ye then, My Merry, Merrimon, It is Our Opening Day!"

The special dispatches received at the office of THE NEWS up to two o'clock this morning leave no reasonable doubt that the Conservative candidate for Governor of North Carolina is elected by a handsome majority, and that the Conservatives are successful in at least six of the eight Congressional Districts. From Wilmington, from Charlotte, and from Raleigh come the same glad tidings. The good people of the noble North State are confident that they have won the victory so well deserved-a victory which will carry encouragement to every honest heart, and which seals the election of benevolent Horace

The offices to be filled by the present election are those of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, superintendent of schools, superintendent of public works and eight Congressmen. The candidates of the respective parties are as follows:

Governor...A.S. Merrimon.
Lieut.-Gov...John Hughes.
Sec. of State.J. A. Womack.
Treastuer...J. W. Granam.
Anditor....C. O. Leaventhorpe.
Att. Gen'l ...W. M. Ship.
T. L. Hargro Hargrove J. C. Reid. Silas Burns. Sup. Schools.N. Mendenhall. Sup. Works..Jas. H. zepack.

The candidates for Congress are:

Democrats. Republican District. Democrats.
First. D. M. Carter,
Second. W. H. Kltchen.
Third. AlfredM. Waddell,
Fourth. Zion H. Rogers.
Fifth. James M. Leach,
Sixth. Thomas S. Ashe,
Seventh. W. M. Rooblins.
Eight. Zebulon B. Vance,
W. G. Candler. District.

The names in the above list which are printed in italics are those of the present in. cumbents. The Republicans now hold six

out of the eight State offices, and have two Congressmen while the Democrats have four. There was a vacancy in the last Congress from the Fourth District of North Carolina, and since the late Congressional election new district has been created in the State ac cording to the new apportionment of Con gressmen based upon the census of 1870. Of the eight Congressional Districts of North Carolina, seven may be considered safe for the Democrats. The Second District comprises the swamps and bayous of the northeastern portion of the State, and is a strong hold of Republicanism. The banner districts of the Democracy have been the seventh and eighth, lying in the western part of the State and comprising the tier of countles bordering on Tennessee. The points at which the principal efforts of the Radicals have been made to colonize negro voters from adjoining States are the countles of Robeson, Richmond, Anson and Union, bordering en South Carolina and forming the southern half of the Sixth District, and Hertford, Gates, Pasquatank, Camden and Currituck Counties, adjoining Eastern Virginia, and forming part o the First District.

Of the recent political conflicts in North Carolina, the most significant and the most appropriate for present purposes of compari son is that of 1870, in which, out of a tota vote of 175,000, the Democrats obtained a ma jority of between four and five thousand. In 1868, while the State was in the throes of reconstruction and its citizens laboring under political disabilities, Grant had a majority of 12.000 out of a vote of 180,000, and in 1871 the proposal of a State convention, which emanated from the Democratic leaders, but was unpopular with the rank and file, was defeated by about 9000. The total voting population of the State, according to the census of 1870, is 214,000, which is 32,000 more votes than have ever been polled at any election since the war. In each of the three contests above mentioned, there have been from thirty thousand to forty thousand silent voters, and twothirds of them may safely be assumed to be Conservatives. The Radicals, making politics a trade, have in each campaign exhausted every effort to bring out their full vote, and the freedmen who compose that party have been eager on every occasion to exercise their newly-acquired right of suffrage. The Democrats, on the contrary, have been more busily engaged with their ordinary avocations, and have been gloomily apathetic in many of the previous contests, but the dispatches of yesterday show that they have been to a larger extent than ever before aroused to the importance of the situation, and have rallied in force to the polls.

THE VICTORY A CERTAINTY.

The Election of the Conservative State Ticket-Six Congressmen and a Legislative, Majority Assured Beyond a

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] RALEIGH, Thursday, August 1-12 P. M. The returns received in this city are sufficient to show the result in twenty of the counties, and indicate positively the election ot Judge Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for Governor, by a large majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six out of the eight Congressmen, and the probabilities are strongly in favor of seven. The majority on a joint ballot in the State Legislature will be not less than forty, which will secure the crisis: election of a Democratic United States senator. The election was quiet and orderly throughout the State.

Returns from eleven towns and precincts in the State give a Conservative gain of about 950 over the Shipp vote of 1870. Raleigh gives a Conservative gain of 218, and Wake Forest adds 100. The other townships in Wake County will undoubtedly give enough more to overcome the Republican majority in 1870 of

Seven Thousand Majority. RALEIGH, Friday, August 2-1 A. M. All the Radical strongholds have given a Conservative gain, including New Hanover County, the only Radical county in the Third District, which shows a gain of about fifteen hundred. The official returns received here up to this hour show a Conservative majority

CONFIRMING THE GLAD TIDINGS.

in the State of seven thousand.

The Conservatives Carry the State by Five Thousand Majority, with Five Thousand More Highly Probable.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, August 1-12 P. M.

From all the reliable information received up to this hour it is beyond a doubt that North Carolina has gone Conservative by five thousand majority, and if the returns from the remaining countles are as favorable as those already received, the majority will be at least ten thousand.

ECHOES OF THE VICTORY.

Peaceful Election, and an Unmistak able Expression of the People's Will.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WILMINGTON, Thursday, August 1, 11 P. M. The returns here are meagre, and only two wards of this city are yet counted. A Conservative gain of over three hundred is indicated in this county. The news from Raleigh and from the eastern part of the State is very cheering. Eleven townships, from which re-

servatives confident. The election has been quiet and orderly. Both sides have polled a heavy vote, and some negroes nave voted the Conservative ticket. The Conservatives have heavy vote, and some negroes nave voted the made a large gain in this city through local any kind be allowed to interfere. The occadissensions of the Radicals.

The first returns received in this city, this evening, were from Abbotsburg, Bladen County. The township gives Merrimon a maority, and a gain of about forty over the vote Jority, and a gain of about forty over the vote of 1870, when the Conservatives carried the State by 5000 majority. Halifax County, which in 1870 gave a Badical majority of 1883, shows a gain of one hundred for Merrimon. This is the strongest Radical county in the only Badical district of the State, and the Conservative gain is regarded as a very favorable indication. Northwest Township, in Brunswick County, gives Marriship, in Brunswick County, gives Marriship in Brunswick County of 1883, shows a gain of one hundred for Merrimon. This is the trongest Radical majority of 1883, shows a gain of one hundred for Merrimon. This is the trongest Radical county in the only large in the Presidency is now "narrowed down" to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of their lives, you invite my judgment between them, asking me especially which of the two judging from their antecedents as well as present position, would enforce the constitution and laws securing your civil and political transfer of the Presidency is now "narrowed down" to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with oth and my observation of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance wi ship, in Brunswick County, gives Merrimon a gain of thirty-four over the vote of 1870. This is a very close county, having gone Democratic in 1870 by only one majority. The second ward of this city gives Merrimon 296, Caldwell 227, a Conservative gain of 154 over 1870. Warsaw, Duplin County, gives Merrimon 164, Caldwell 143, which is a Conservative gain.

AN IMPORTANT RECRUIT.

WASHINGTON, August 1. General N. P. Banks, one of the most in-Spential Republicans in Massachusets, formally publishes a declaration that he will support reeley for President.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PREMIER GLAD-STONE.

What Comes of Fooling with Gun. Cotton.

London, August 1.
This afternoon while Mr. Gladstone and Right Hon. Mr. Aytoun, the chief commis-sioner of works and buildings, were witness-ing some experiments witz gun-cotton in the gardens attached to the treasury buildings, a quantity of that material prematurely ex-ploded with a tremendous report. At first grave lears were entertained that those gen-demen were injured, but the contrary proved to be the case. With the exception of break-ing about one hundred windows in the treas-ury building, no damage was sustained.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 1.
Clearing weather in the Gulf and south At-lantic States to-night, with southerly and westrly winds. Northerly and westerly winds through the upper Mississippi and lower Ohlo valleys, with clear weather and moderate tem peratures. Clearing and cooler weather on the lower lakes on Friday morning, rapidly extending southeastward.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Sergeant Cahill and private Murtagh have deserted from Sumter.

—A colored man employed on the Air-Line
Railroad was killed a few days ago by James
Shannon, who was one of the overseers on
the contract of Mr. Malone. It is probable that both parties were drinking, as the homi-cide took place near a liquor shop. Shannon is a Tennesseean, and has fied the country.

KU-KLUX ARRESTS IN NEWBERRY.

The Herald says: "On last Friday morning a detachment of United States cavalry arrested the following persons, residents of this county, viz: John Duckett, Richard Duckett, John C. Odell, J. Newton Odell, Thomas H. Watson, and Pinkney Bradford. The first five were balled on Saturday by United States Commissioner Runkle to November Term of United States Court. On Sunday last the following named persons were arrested. John Walking. named persons were arrested: John Walkins. John Wilsons, Henry Champpell, John Payne, Dr. Dickert, William Smith and Walter An-

—An enterprising Parisian is reaping golden gains from a mummy manufactory. He not only supplies provincial museums with a "Cheops" or "Pharaoah" to and a with a only supplies provincial museums with a "Cheops" or "Pharaoah" to order, but does a large exporting trade, sending his peculiar wares even to Egypt. It is darkly whispered that more than one credulous traveller has been permitted to see an old tomb exhumed in the very shadow of the Pyramids, and has joyfully purchased the bran new Parislan-made mummy inserted therein the night before.

THE BLACK MAN'S FRIEND.

SENATOR SUMNERS'S ADVICE TO THE COLORED VOTERS.

His Letter in Full-The Candidates for the Presidency Contrasted-Which Ought the Freedmen to Trust and Vote For !- Something that the Color. ed People Everywhere Ought to Read and Think Over.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Senator Sumner by a number of colored citizens, residents of Washington City, requesting his opinion as to what action the colored voters should take in the present WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.

Sir.—We, the undersigned, citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as the the United States Senare and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing that your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal iseling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending.

pending.

The choice of our people is now narrowed The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both, and your observation, have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, it elected, enforce the requirements of the constitution and the laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor.

the greatest vigor.

We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subjects, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confilence in your indoment is so firm that, in our opinion, thousands of the intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice.

action by your statement and advice.
Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants: A. T. Augusta, M. D., David Fisher, Sr., Jehn H. Smith, Edward Cruser, Wm. H. A. Wormley, Wm. P. Wilson, R. W. Tompkins, John H. Brown, Henry Lacey, W. H. Bell, J. L. N. Bowen, M. D., Jacob De Witter, Samuel Procter, J. J. Ketchum, Chas. N. Thomas, Wm. H. Shorter, Henry Hill, Turman J. Shadd, Geo. D. Johnson, Ch. Is. A. Fleetwood, Charles F. Bruce, David Fisher, Jr., David King, Wm. Polkeny.

Below we print in full Senator Sumner's ac wer to the above :

Washington, July 29, 1872.

Gendemen and Fellow-Citizens—If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11, which was duly placed in my hands by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it and be aided by the intermetting which time might supply. Since nformation which time might supply. Sine then I nave carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides, but my best judgment now is in harmony with my early conclusion.

I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true that I am the friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a consistent course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your turns have been received, give nine hundred and fifty majority for Merrimon, and show large Conservative gains.

The Radicals are looking blue and the Conany kind be allowed to interfere. The occa-sion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan pre-judice. No man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore they must be brought to the standard of truth, that they may be seen in life and act.

You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidence is now "marrowed down" to

the greatest vigor. Here I remark that, in this inquiry, you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I; believing most sin-cerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights, so that the two mony. I also remark that you call attention to two things, the "antecedents" of the two two candidates; and secondly, the "present position." You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt which gives assurance of the most heartiest sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights; in other words, which, judging by the past, will be your truest friend. The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored tellow-citzens in other parts of the country—I may say in nearly every State of the Union—have made a similar request, and some complain that I a similar request, and some complain that have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal. But if my opinion is given, it must be candidly according to my conscience.

In this spirit I answer your inquiries, begin-with the antecedents of the two candidates.

1. Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing office. Presieducated nimeer in a printing conec. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as reformer and abolitionist. President Grant enlisted as a pro-slavery Democrat, and, at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretentions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that colored citizens should vote, and earnestly championed impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side.

rant was on the other side. Beyond these contrasts, which are marked tcannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always beneficent with the poor, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he beriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit; abundant political knowledge; acquaint-ance with history; the instinct and grasp of statesmanship; an amiable nature; a magnanimous soul, and, above all, an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture of the antecedents of Horace

Greeley.

Few of these things appear in the President.

His great success in war, and the honors he has won, cannot change the record of his conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor, while there are unhappy "antecedents" showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story learning her times he told. s painful, but it must be told.

is painful, but it must be told.

I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti with its eight hindred thousand blacks, engaged in the great experiment of self government. Here is a most instructive "antecedent," revealing beyond question his true cedent," revealing beyond question his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the Island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by selzing the war powers of the government, in flagrant violation of the constitution, and they are great expanditure of stitution, and then, at a great expenditure o money, sent several armed ships of the navy including monitors, to maintain the usurpe of the navy Baez in power, that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the Black Republic by open menace of war, and all with-out the sanction of Congress, to which is com-mitted the war-making power. Sailing into

the harbor of P (t-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, properly named for this service, also the frigate Severn as consort, and other monitors in their train, the admiral, teting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mandon, accompanied by officers of his squadron, and then, pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Eaytien ships. The president was black, not white. The admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tol-A JUDICIAL THUNDERBOLT.

An Explanation of the Petition-The Relief Asked for in Behalf of the People-How the Money Goes.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, August 1.

The case of T. J. & H. M. Gibson vs. Parker is ended. There is no doubt that the petition of the plaintiffs will be sustained withou qualification. The points are: First, an infunction is asked to restrain the treasure from paying any more certificates for mileage and per diem of members; because he has already gone far beyond the appropriation made, the appropriation being for the deficit of 1870-71, \$230,000, and of 1871-72, \$350,000, making \$580,000, while the treasurer has paid by his own showing \$935,423 77, being a payment beyond the appropriation of \$355,423 77. It is asked that this thing be stopped. Second an injunction is asked that the treasurer oe restrained from paying any more money towards public printing, inasmuch as the treasurer has already paid, according to his own showing, \$113,374 63 towards the object, when not one dollar has been legally appropriated therefor. It is asked that this leakage be stopped. Third, an injunction is asked to restrain the treasurer from paying anything towards the printing of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the Statutes at Large under the joint resolution of 29th November, 1871, passed over the veto of the Governor, because there has been no lawful appropriation therefor, and it is against the constitution to delegate powers to any two men of the State to make a contract, have the work done and then appropriate out of the treasury just what such two men may chose to pay. It has been estimated that this job will cost, if permitted to go on, \$300,000. It is asked that this fraud be stopped. Fourth, an injunction is asked that the treasurer be restrained from borrowing any more money upon his notes as authorized by the act of the 4th of March, 1872, and the joint resolution of the 12th March, 1872, because both act and resolution are unconstitutional. having never been passed by a two-thirds vote, and being directly in violation of the seventh and fourteenth sections of the ninth act of the Constitution of the State, directing, in express terms, how money only can be borrowed. Fitth, an injunction is asked to restrain the treasurer from paying any of the notes already given for money borrowed upon notes given by him amounting, according to his own showing, to \$399,312 72, because there have been no appropriations made to pay the same, and they cannot be paid out of any money now or hereafter to come into the

treasurer's hands, unless there be a special appropriation therefor. It will accomplish a great deal to stop the career of the treasurer in the above particulars, and will save the State in the future s vast amount of money. Messrs. Pope and Haskell show, from Parker's own exhibits and from information gathered from the official records, that Parker has paid out over two milllon five hundred thousand dollars for which there were no appropriations at all during his term of office. This year all the taxes have een applied to legislative exponers, and the appropriations, amounting to upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, are left without nothing to meet them.

The Blue Ridge case, it is thought, will be postponed till next Wednesday. Qui Vive.

SIPPINGS OF PUNCH.

INDUCTIVE FLATTERY. "That is a portrait of dear papa, before he core a beard and moustache, you know."
"Indeed! How very lovely your mamma been no pretence for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by char-acter and the drawback of his own conduct. must have been !"

THE NEW MEDEA.

We always thought Miss Bateman strong. but had no conception what her power really was until we read that she "carried the house with her as one man" the other night at the

BOOK OF BIRDS. A work which may be imagined to be one of some interest'in an ornithological polat of view, is announced by Messra. Chapman and Hall. It appears under the title of "Mabel

Heron," by Edward Peacock. Fancy a Peacock the blographer of a Heron! LOYAL ORDER. Prince Bismarck has determined to expel the Jesuits for their machinations against the German Empire. He does not like the loyalty of the disciples of Loyola.

ASTRONOMICAL. It is well understood (in upper circles) that

Luna dislikes any allusion being made to her

THEMES OF THE DAY. There are two subjects whose mere names There are two subjects whose mere in Refreshing 'ils to read;
To wit, the Alabama claims,
And Athanasian Oreed.
Both it and they perhaps were best
Alike referred from home:
Teach us, Geneva, to digest
The Oreed derived from Rome. THE HAPPY MEDIUM. Gentleman between two ladies.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET. The New Governess. "Come and rest a lit-tle, Bertle. Shall I tell you a pretty story?" Bertle. "Y-y, yes! But-but-but not about

King Alfred, please !" FAITH IN DEVELOPMENT. Fond Mother at the Military Barracks.

Fond Mother at the Military Bartaces.
"How well our Joe do it, don't he? Look! I
belleve he'll be a general some day!"
Father. "Shouldn't wonder at all, my dear!
Why, I've heered as Field-Marshal the great
Dook o' Wellin'ton his-self was on'y a Irishman once !" -Not only on land do France and Prussia still continue their armaments, but on the sea

also. In France the minister of marine has just submitted his budget requiring twenty-eight millions of dollars for the coming year. The fleet, it is argued, must be kept up; it pro-tects the commerce of France, and more than all it, in connection with the army, defends france from her enemies. Prussia, too, has not been idle, and has collected a formidable not been idle, and has collected a formidable navy, which is annually increasing in num-bers and efficacy. The experience of the late war, as regards blockaded ports, did Prussia really more good than harm. It showed her the weak points of her coast line, and she has not been slow to take advantage of the knowl-edge and to augment the means of their pro-tection. A future contest, either upon land or sea, between France and Prussla seems at or sea, between France and France as present a hopeless struggle for the former France has wonderful recuperative power however, and a reserve of warlike energy that has before now astonished and dismayed the surrounding nations. Her history proves hat it is unsafe to utter predictions concerning her.

...The following legend relates how a certain Grand Duke of Florence built a bridge without expense to the State: The Grand Duke issued a proclamation that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain designahe beggars to strip off their old clothe gave to each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called the Beg-gars' Bridge!

THE MOUNTAIN AIR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

mountain and seaside resorts. There is a con-

and already Flat Rock and Ashville are

crowded with visitors. It is said that as

many as three hundred persons have gone to

the latter place since the season commenced. Many find it pleasant to spend a week or two in Greenville before going higher up, while not a few stay here altogether. The city has one good hotel, the Mansion House, where

every effort is made to make visitors com

money.

fortable. At a price within the reach of all it affords everything that a reasonable man could desire. On its table is a variety of the

THE SAVANNAH TROUBLES.

White Children Fired upon by Negroes

The Savannah News says: "About eight

clock on Tuesday night three white boys

o'clock on Tuesday night three white boys and a little girl, sitting on the stoop of Mr. Davis's house, on New Houston street, near Lincoln, were fired into by one of a party of passing negroes. Fortunately the children were unbarmed, although their escape was most miraculous. The balls struck a fence adjoining the stoop, and were imbedded to the depth of several inches. They were cut out and shown us yesterday, and were evidently fired from an army pistol. One of the balls passed between the feet of one of the youths, and another close to his ear. Two of the boys

and another close to his ear. Two of the boys are sons of Mr. Price, and the others were children of Mr. McMahon. The same crowd

of negroes fired into the yard of Mr. Prender-gast and killed a dog."

A Case Under the Enforcement Act.

G. W. Wilson, one of the anti-customhouse Radicals, was arrested on Wednesday by his

opponents for breaking up the St. Andrew's Hall meeting. After some talk, the case was postponed for a day.

Who is Responsible? Collector Adkins publishes a card denying any complicity or connection with the riot, and promises that "the guilty under his command shall not be spared."

DROUGHT IN THE COTTON FIELDS.

The Crops on Edisto.

One of the most latelligent planters on

Edisto, writing from Peter Point, on July

31st, says: "I have not yet seen the

crop, but - and - account of it

is up to my worst expectations. What

is not burnt up is likely to be eaten up by the caterbillar. It has not grown scarce an inch

since I left. The prospect will be, I judge,

Discouraging Reports from the Interior

The following are from letters just received

We are exceedingly dry, and cotton seems rulned—some of it literally dead, corn also. Cotton opening before matured.

Manning, Clarendon County, July—.

The weather has been so intensely hot for second days that it has been so intensely hot for second days that it has been so.

much. Some crops almost rulned, fired up to the top. Men that were in good spirits about

their crops, ten days ago, are now low down. I think the plant was so tender and full of sap that it could not stand the heat; it would will

ov ten o'clock, and it was not caused by the weather. I hope the damage is not so

dry weather. I hope the damage is not so bad as my neighbors think—some say one half crop from their prospect ten days ago.

THE GROWING CROPS.

The Sumter Watchman save: "Several day of intensely hot weather were succeeded by a change on Sunday last, and heavy showers in the country are reported on that day."

The Abbeville Banner says: "On Sunday

aged by the hall, which is represented

where this destruction began or where it end-ed, but fear that great loss has resulted to our planters in that section, whom we learn had very fine crope, especially cotton."

NEW CROP COTTON.

Where From and What it Brings.

[From the Savannah News of Wednesday.]

Considerable interest was excited yesterday by the arrival of the first bale of new cotton received in Savannah. It was consigned by J.

W. Cobb. of Monticello, Fig., by whom

was raised. The bale weighs four hundred and five pounds, and classes as middling. It was put up at anction and sold by Mr. E. A. Sliva. Quite a crowd had collected, and the bidding started at fifteen cents and run up slowly to twenty-five and a half cents, Mesers.

H. Mayer & Co. becoming the purchasers.

The Southern Express Company brough the bale free of charge, and it will be shipped.

the bale free of charge, and it will be shipped to New York by the steamship Leo, the agents of which have also generously offered to take it free of freight.

The first bale of Georgia cotton will arrive

Ratiroad. It is consigned to Messrs. W. Henry Woods & Co., by J. D. Rambo, of Deca-

tur County, on whose plantation it was grown.
It weighs 535 pounds, and classes as middling.
It will be sold in front of their office this

morning at twelve o'clock.

The first bale of new cotton last year was

eceived on the 13th of August; and in 1870.

he year of the big crop, on the 7th of August

This year the crop is very early. The first bale was received at Galveston, Texas, and

sold for 93 cents in gold per pound. It was forwarded to the St. Louis Exposition, to be

entered for the prize. Savannah follows next

with two bales. In the course of the next three weeks the staple will be coming in

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The Southern Dental Association has ad-

been very large. We do not know

MARLBORO' COUNTY, July 29.

fifty pounds per acre.'

GREENVILLE, July 29.

A Rush to Flat Rock and Greenville A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE SOUTH -The Hotel Accommodation-Condi-CAROLINA GRAND JURY. tion of the Crops.

How the Grand Jury was Packed-Scores of Innocent Men Sent to State Prison by Ignorant Negroes-Opera-The intense heat prevailing throughout the

GRANT'S REIGN OF TERROR.

tions of the District Attorney and his country is driving thousands to the usual Suborned Witnesses. stant passage through this place of persons seeking the cool heights of the Blue Ridge,

We find the following communication in the New York Sun: To the Editor of the Sun :

Sin—Your correspondent in Columbia, in a letter dated the 8th, after giving particulars in regard to the unwarranted arrests of peaceable citizens by the soldiers, and their confinement in the Charleston Jall, esps: ment in the Charleston Jali, says:

"The United States grand jury met, and soon returned a verdict of murder. Of course not one of the jury had the remotest idea that any of the prisoners had ever even thought of murdering anybody, yet, as it was a part of the programme, they had it to do."

Now, as a member of that grand jury, I will give you a few particulars in regard to the way it was conducted.

HOW THE JURY WAS PACKED.

richest fruits, besides all the vegetables and meats to be found in the market. No person can say, when leaving the Mansion House, that he has not had the worth of his The court met April 1. There were a few good men drawn, contrary to the wishes of the district attorney and the marshal. As not enough jurymen reported for duty, the mar-shal was ordered to draw a new panel. What do you think he drew? He had it all fixed. The crops throughout the up-country are as good as they have been for years. The rains seem to have been equally suited to corn and cotton, and both at present promise an abundant yield. The prospect has not been so en-couraging since the war. With the election of Horace Greeley, which no one up here doubts, and with barns filled to overflowing, the peo-The first to head the list was a negro named Davis, a member of the Legislature of this plundered State. Another was Jenks, a candidate for county treasurer of Charleston, and didate for county treasurer of Charleston, and son-in law of Pilisbury, the late carpet bag Mayor of Charleston, with two school teachers of the ring, and eight other negroes. No effort was made to compel the attendance of some ple will begin a career of prosperity next year unknown to them before.

Yesterday Greenville witnessed an impres-sive spectacle in the burial of an aged couple, Captain J. W. Brooks and his wife, who died good men that were originally drawn, although the court adjourned for four days to give time for them to be notified. The district attorney had twelve men on the jury that he could deon Thursday and Friday last respectively. To-gether they had lived a long and useful life, and together they died, lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. They had expressed a desire to die thus, and the Good Father granted their desire.

BOZINA. pend on to bring in a verdict in every case, and that was all he desired. Three white men that were drawn were excused, in order that the district attorney might be certain of carry-

> HOW THE JURY WAS MANIPULATED. When the jury retired to examine the case, they were accompanied by Major Stone, assistant district-attorney. He already had the confessions of a few frightened men, who were told that they were to be indicted for murder and hanged if they did not confess to being members of the Ku-Kinx. Not being able to read or write, and thinking to escape with their lives, they were willing to confess anything. This Major Stone reserved to himself the right to ask all the questions. If a juror dared opened his mouth, he at once of-dered him to keep still. And so the trial was conducted. The jury put up with this as long as they could bear it, and then about the close of the term they all protested, even the negroes, and deputed a Mr. Barbot, a merchant of Charleston, to go to Judge Bryan and inquire if a juror had a right to ask a question of a witness. His Honor said that the district attorney was present to assist them, but that the jury had a perfect right to ask any question in the jury-room. The jury must bear the district attorney's presence. This negro and carpet-bag jury was ready to find a verdict against any of the residents of four counties. It was enough that a man: lived in one of these counties, without evidence that he ever made a raid or even attended a meeting. One man was indicted for loaning his horse to When the jury retired to examine the case ever made a raid or even attended a meeting. One man was indicted for loaning his horse to

other man who was one of the Ku-Klux. A SOUTH CAROLINA TITUS OATES. But the witnesses produced were astonishing. I will give the history of but one. His name is W. F. M. Williams. His story is as

follows:

"I was a Confederate soldier; was captured and paroled in Virginia; came home, and was appointed auditor of Union County by Governor Scott; went to Columbia and asked the fovernor for some Hemington rhies to fight the Ku-Kux; the Governor subplied me; on my return organized a Ku-Kux Klan, known as Williams's Klan, and forced all the Republicans to Join it, and then made raids on the herroes, taking them out and wripping them." follows:

When the soldiers came among them Wil-liams was the first to turn informer and de-nounced every member of his kian. He swears that every member in Union County was one of the Ku-klux. He was the principal witness against almost every one that was tried. When the grand jury requested the district attorney to draw an indictment against williams, he refused, saying that if he was in-dicted the case would be not. prossed. This same Williams will be brought up in Columbla next month to swear into the peniteniary every Conservative citizen of Union County. Since that time he has been used as a spotter Since that time he has been used as a spotter by District Attorney Corbin. He went with Hendricks to Georgia and pointed out some of his own relatives as victimes. Hendricks arrested them on a forged warrant, and then was arrested for kidnapping. He has just been released by one of Grant's judges, but they did not catch the sneak that pointed out his own relatives. He took care to get over the line into South Carolina, where we have no law except against Ku-Klux.

THE GIBBET THREATENED.

murder.

The April term of court lasted thirty days. They only succeeded in convicting three men of being Ku-Kux, although they had these ready-made witnesses, but they frightened about ten more into confessing that they had been forced into the order. They were led to believe that if they conressed they would be imprisoned for a short time, but if they did not they would be tried for murder and hanged. The district attorney promised to let them off from the murder count if they would confess to conspiracy. At the same time the attorney knew that the court had decided that they could not try a man for murder. night last, there was a very refreshing rain to cool the sultry atmosphere, and refresh the parched and thirsty crops. It extended, we learn, for some miles around." learn, for some miles around."
The Williamsburg Star says: "We learn that a destructive hall storm passed through a belt of country on Sabbath last, between Graham's Cross Roads and Cade's Depot, doing great destruction to the growing crops. We understand that whole fields of corn were laid flat on the ground, and that the cotton was terrible derived by the hell which is represented.

One more case to illustrate the above. A

One more case to litustrate the slower. As man whose name I do not remember was frightened with a prospect of the halter, and under promise of a light sentence was induced to come into court and admit that he once joined the order. At the same time his case was brought before the grand jury. The witnesses were produced, but there was no evidence at all against him, and the jury, satisfied with its wholesale verdicts, unanimously agreed to find no bill. The grand jury then went to the court-room, when, to their amazewent to the court-room, when, to their smaze-ment, the man was standing up in court, and, to save his life as he thought, was confessing that he once was a Ku.Kinx. The district attorney expected to get him out of the way before the grand jury returned, but he was allowed to go on, and notwithstanding no bill was found against him he is now in the Albany Penitentiary.

I could give you much more, but I am sick f the subject. Charleston, S. C., July 20. NATHAN, JR.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 1.

A newly-divorced man found his ex-wite with a paramour whom he shot, and then killed himself.

DUBUQUE, August 1.

DUBUQUE, August 1.

A boiler explosion, caused by defective flues, killed eight persons.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Drost, Jordon & Co., of Baltimore street, were burned out this morning.

BOSTON, August 1.

The Dean Academy in Franklin was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$120,000.

BERLIN, August 1.

There were three cases of Asiatic cholera in this city.

this city.

FLASHES BY THE CABLE. Rothschild's favorites won the Goodwood

race; Albert Victor second; Verdais third.
The Prince and Princess of Wales visited
the American fleet on Wednesday. It was a
grand affair. Prince Frederick Grant was invited, but did not go. General Sherman inspected the fleet. A HUGE LOAN FOR CUBA.

MADRID, August 1. When the Cortes reassemules in September, the government will submit a project for a loan of \$50,000,000. to be devoted to the improvement of the finances of Cuba. The bonds to be offered under this project will carry interest, also representing a sinking fund for the cancellation of the bonds, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This interest and sinking fund it proposes to draw from the Cuban war subsidy and from the surplus Cuba revenues.

lees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-time abolitionist, who represents pre-eminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may Concluded on Third Page.

ted time should be provided with a new suit of clothes free of cost. At the appointed hour the beggars of the city all assembled, where upon the officers caused each avenue of the public square to be closed, and then compelled

ourned to meet next July in Baltimore.

The New York longshoremen's strike is

practically over. -There was great activity at the New York Custombouse yesterday in consequence of the new tariff, and thousands of cuses of goods

were withdrawn.

—The Centra', Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads have reduced their western freight
rates forty-five and thirty-eight per cent. It
is reported that the change is only for one
month, and it is made to break down old injurious contracts.